

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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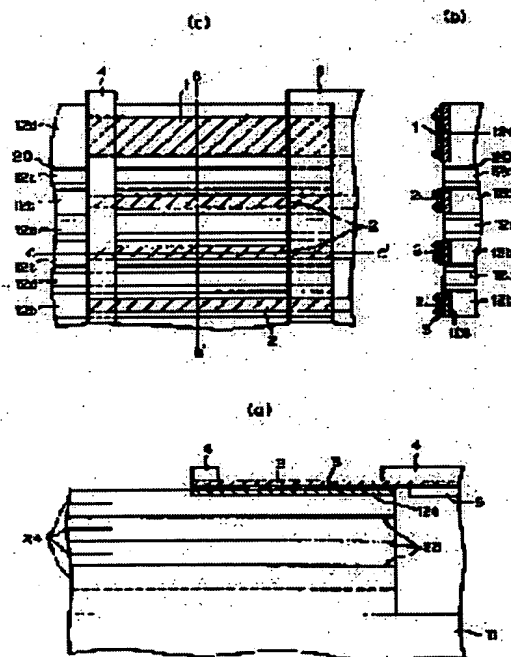
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(54) INK JET HEAD

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To shorten time required for manhours by junctioning a PZT electrode to a signal line electrode of an ink jet head at low cost and eliminating the possibilities of shortcircuiting between the electrodes.

CONSTITUTION: The electrodes 12b, 12d of a PZT (piezoelectric element) 11 on an ink jet head are arranged in a patterned fashion, then all the electrodes are collectively connected to a conductor pattern consisting of conductors 1,2 arranged in the same pattern fashion as said pattern, using solder 3. The possibilities of short-circuiting between the electrodes are minimized by making the width of the conductor 1,2 in the conductor pattern smaller than that of the electrodes 12b, 12d on the PZT. When connecting the electrodes of the PZT to the conductor pattern, the connection area has a larger connection length in the longitudinal direction of the PZT than the widthwise connection length of the electrode.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An ink jet arm head which accumulated an ink jet nozzle which has passage in which a record liquid characterized by providing the following is held, a nozzle opened for free passage by this passage, and a piezoelectric device which changes capacity in said passage and makes said record liquid breathe out from said nozzle Actuation polar zone which comes to connect an internal electrode which impresses voltage to said piezoelectric device to an electrode arranged in the shape of a pattern on said piezoelectric device The contact surface corresponding to each electrode in this actuation polar zone

[Claim 2] An ink jet arm head according to claim 1 characterized by making contact connection of said actuation polar zone and said conductor pattern on an anisotropy electric conduction tape.

[Claim 3] an electrode of said actuation polar zone -- and -- or an ink jet arm head according to claim 1 characterized by having applied a pewter to a front face of an electrode of said conductor pattern beforehand.

[Claim 4] An ink jet arm head characterized by the electrode of width of face in said conductor pattern being narrower than an electrode in said actuation polar zone.

[Claim 5] It is the ink jet arm head to which, as for an electrode in said actuation polar zone, an electrode of said conductor pattern, and contact cementation, the piezoelectric-device longitudinal direction is characterized by ***** from the electrode cross direction in the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 4 terms.

[Claim 6] A portion which makes capacity change in a cementation location of said actuation polar zone and said conductor pattern and said passage of said piezoelectric device cause in the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 5 terms is an ink jet arm head characterized by being separated 3mm or more.

[Claim 7] An ink jet arm head characterized by having arranged said piezoelectric device in the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 6 terms on a substrate which has bigger heat conductivity than heat conductivity of this piezoelectric device.

[Claim 8] It is the ink jet arm head characterized for reinforcing materials by restoration or adding between portions which said piezoelectric device was joined to a substrate in the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 7 terms by confrontation of a field which has joined said conductor pattern, this substrate has overflowed in a direction and this direction of said conductor pattern out of which it has extended and come from said piezoelectric device further, and said conductor pattern and said substrate overflowed.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates in more detail the connection corresponding to integration performed in order to make it high resolution to a ***** ink jet arm head about an ink jet arm head.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 8 is the cross-section block diagram of the conventional ink jet arm head. Drawing (a) Drawing of longitudinal section (A-A line cross section of drawing (b)), Drawing (b) for 11 a substrate and 12 among the B-B line view enlarged view of drawing (a), and drawing A piezoelectric device, 12a a non-driving piezoelectric device and 12b a driver voltage element and 12d A common electrode, In 13, a passage board and 13a a wall and 14 for ink passage and 13b A common liquid room configuration member, 14a an ink delivery pipe and 16 for a common liquid room and 15 A nozzle plate, 16a the circuit printed circuit board (PCB) for actuation, and 18 for a nozzle and 17 Lead wire, As for a flow resistance, and 23 and 24, for the slot where 19 divides an actuation electrode and 20 divides an actuation piezoelectric device and a non-driving piezoelectric device, and 21, a guard plate and 22 are [an internal electrode (the hot electrode 23, grand electrode 24) and 25] up septa.

[0003] Drawing 9 is the important section enlarged view showing the conventional connection (wirebonding) of the actuation electrode 19 of drawing 8, and PCB (printed circuit board) 17, 12c is the both-ends electrode of a piezoelectric device among drawing, 12d is a common electrode (gland), and connection of the electrodes 12b, 12c, and 12d of each piezoelectric device is carried out to the electrode on PCB 17 corresponding to each with the thin lead wire 18 like a graphic display.

[0004] Drawing 10 is drawing showing the example of cementation of a piezoelectric-device electrode and a signal-line electrode shown in JP,55-86765,A. For the soldering section and 33, as for a common electrode and 35, a dot electrode and 34 are [an up electrode and 31 / a piezoelectric device and 32 / a main part and 36] lower electrodes. the inside of drawing, and 30 -- Like a graphic display, when [of a piezoelectric device] an electrode is attached up and down, the magnitude of the electrode of the upper part and the lower part is changed and the up electrode 30 is connected with the dot electrode 33 with soldering, it is made not to short-circuit, and reliability is raised from the connection of a wirebonding method.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, according to the above-mentioned conventional technology, first, by the wirebonding method, since the power which needs to gold-plate at a head end electrode and a PCB electrode, and requires costs, and is built over a common electrode (grand electrode) serves as the sum total of the power concerning the electrode (hot electrode) of each piezoelectric device, it needs to enlarge current capacity. Therefore, since wirebonding must be performed several times or soldering etc. must be performed at another process, time amount and costs start. Moreover, by the method of JP,55-86765,A, when integration of an orifice progresses by improvement in image quality etc. and a piezoelectric device is increased, the electrode 33 on a main part 35 also becomes complicated, a process takes time amount, an inter-electrode distance also becomes

brief, and a possibility of short-circuiting also comes out.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Passage in which (1) record liquid is held in order that this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, In an ink jet arm head which accumulated an ink jet nozzle which has a nozzle opened for free passage by this passage and a piezoelectric device which changes capacity in said passage and makes said record liquid breathe out from said nozzle Actuation polar zone which comes to connect an internal electrode which impresses voltage to said piezoelectric device to an electrode arranged in the shape of a pattern on said piezoelectric device, contact connection of the conductor pattern which has an electrode which has the contact surface corresponding to each electrode in this actuation polar zone is made -- further (2) -- contact connection of said actuation polar zone and said conductor pattern is made on an anisotropy electric conduction tape -- further (3) -- an electrode of said actuation polar zone -- and -- or a thing for which a pewter is beforehand applied to a front face of an electrode of said conductor pattern -- further (4) -- the electrode in said conductor pattern has width of face narrower than an electrode in said actuation polar zone -- further (5) In the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 4 terms an electrode in said actuation polar zone, an electrode of said conductor pattern, and contact cementation The piezoelectric-device longitudinal direction from the electrode cross direction for a long time further (6) In the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 5 terms A cementation location of said actuation polar zone and said conductor pattern, being separated 3mm or more with a portion which makes capacity change in said passage of said piezoelectric device cause -- further (7) -- having arranged said piezoelectric device in the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 6 terms on a substrate which has bigger thermal conductivity than thermal conductivity of this piezoelectric device -- further (8) In the 1st of claim 1 thru/or 7 terms said piezoelectric device It was joined to a substrate by confrontation of a field which has joined said conductor pattern, and this substrate has overflowed in a direction and this direction of said conductor pattern out of which it has extended and come from said piezoelectric device further. Reinforcing materials are characterized by restoration or adding between portions which said conductor pattern and said substrate overflowed.

[0007]

[Function] Cost of time amount and costs is lessened by connecting a conductor pattern comrade. Furthermore, in consideration of the fitting location and area of said conductor pattern, effect on the piezoelectric device by heating at the time of electrode cementation is lessened.

[0008]

[Example] Drawing 1 is an important section block diagram for explaining one example of this invention, and drawing (a) is [the B-B' cross section of drawing (a) and drawing (c) of an important section plan and drawing (b)] C-C' cross sections of drawing (a). For a cementation electrode with a grand electrode, and 2, as for a pewter and 4, a cementation electrode with a hot electrode and 3 are [one / an upside film and 5] bottom films among drawing. Electrodes 1 and 2 are sandwiched with the upside film 4 and the bottom film 5, FPC (flexible print cable) is formed, some films are excised on the occasion of cementation of an ink jet arm head, and electrodes 1 and 2 are exposed.

[0009] Recessing of the piezoelectric device (hereafter referred to as PZT) is carried out like the conventional technology shown in drawing 8, and actuator 12b and supporter 12a corresponding to each passage 13a are formed. Connection of the internal electrode 23 (hot electrode) of each class of PZT is carried out by AgPd printing printing in respect of a common liquid room side edge (12e), and connection of the common electrode 24 (grand electrode) is similarly carried out in respect of a nozzle side edge, and it is extended by 12d of electrodes from both the sides to the common liquid room end face.

[0010] The conductor pattern by the side of ink jet head connection of FPC (flexible print cable) connected with the output terminal of a circuit which drives each piezoelectric device is arranged by the same pattern (the same pitch) as the actuation electrode array of PZT of a hot electrode (12e) and a common electrode (12d). Furthermore, electrodes 1 and 2 are unreserved and, as for a part for the joint of this conductor pattern, several micro - dozens of micro pewter plating 3 is further carried out to the field with each electrode of the actuation polar zone to join. Therefore, said conductor pattern and

actuation polar zone are piled up, and if a joint is heated to the temperature which a pewter fuses, a conductor pattern will be joined to the actuation polar zone. The heating method pressurizes an electrode joint, and heats the heater chip of for example, thermocompression bonding equipment, or heats it by the laser beam.

[0011] when using thermocompression bonding equipment, even if it is a multi-nozzle arm head -- every -- since hot electrode 12e of PZT and 12d of grand electrode electrodes can be joined collectively, shortening of process time amount can be attained. Moreover, when irradiating a laser beam, since it is non-contact, there is no fear of damaging the actuation polar zone 19.

[0012] With the arm head of which high resolution is required, since inter-electrode [which densification also of the electrode pitch is carried out and it adjoins] becomes brief, it worries about a short circuit. Then, if a bulking agent is seldom put into the slot 20 into which the conductor width of a conductor pattern is carried out more narrowly than the width of face of a PZT electrode, and a bulking agent originally goes further but the crevice is built, even if it will disturb the injury with the pewter after cementation, a pewter goes into said crevice and it is hard coming to short-circuit. Moreover, in order to raise bonding strength, a conductor pattern cementation configuration makes a piezoelectric-device longitudinal direction longer than electrode width of face, and enlarges a plane-of-composition product. Moreover, as long as an actuation electrode member is conductivity, what kind of metal is sufficient, but if it joins by solder, bonding strength with AgPd printing, pewter plating, nickel plating, and the Au plating stronger [an electrode member] will be obtained.

[0013] The cementation method of a conductor pattern is joinable similarly with thermocompression bonding equipment, if a thing not only like for example, pewter plating but an anisotropy electric conduction tape is attached. In addition, in heating by thermocompression bonding equipment, and application-of-pressure cementation, although the joint of a conductor pattern has exposed both sides in the example shown in drawing 1 , as shown in drawing 2 , it is satisfactory also in the configuration which has exposed only one side (plane of composition) in any way.

[0014] However, since a heating area becomes large compared with laser radiation in thermocompression bonding cementation, in case it joins by solder, pewter melting temperature may exceed the Curie point of PZT, and property deterioration (capacity change, lowering of insulation resistance, etc.) of turbulence PZT may arise [the direction of polarization].

[0015] If drawing 3 sets distance of B, Joint B, and the activation section A to d for the joint which is drawing having shown the direction where heat is transmitted, and are the activation section A and a heating unit about the PZT portion which the inner layer electrode for causing the capacity change for spouting an ink drop actually among drawing overlaps and distance of d will be lengthened, the effect of heat to the activation section A will decrease. However, if it is $d \geq 3\text{mm}$ as practically shown in a table 1 since a size will naturally become large if d is lengthened, there will be no effect on an injection drop.

[0016]

[A table 1]

d (mm)	ΔC (%)	ΔVJ (%)
1	30	20
3	15	0
10	5	0

ΔC : 加熱前後の容量値変動

ΔVJ : 加熱前後の噴射滴速度変動

[0017] Although it will be divided into H2 which goes to a PZT longitudinal direction from H1 which goes in the substrate 11 direction from a joint, and a joint if the heat applied at the time of cementation to the actuation polar zone and a conductor pattern is divided roughly, it depends on the thermal

conductivity of a substrate 11 and PZT for the amount of the heat conducted to these [H1] and H 2-way. That is, the quantity of heat which will go in the H1 direction if a substrate 11 has thermal conductivity higher than PZT increases, and if the thermal conductivity of PZT is larger than a substrate 11, the quantity of heat which goes to H 2-way will increase. Therefore, by enlarging the thermal conductivity of a substrate 11, the quantity of heat which goes to H 2-way can be lessened, and the adverse effect of the activation section A by heat can be reduced. An oxidation alumina, aluminum, silicon, etc. are mentioned as construction material of a substrate 11.

[0018] The example which drawing 4 , drawing 5 , and drawing 6 are drawings for explaining reinforcement near the joint after thermocompression bonding, respectively, and was shown in drawing 4 The example which was filled up with reinforcing materials 6 between the conductor pattern near a joint, and the substrate 11, and was shown in drawing 5 After adding the reinforcement plate 7 to the bottom film 5 of a conductor pattern, the example which was filled up with reinforcing materials 6 and shown in drawing 6 supports between a conductor pattern and substrates 11 on the reinforcement plate 7. Furthermore, although there is no graphic display, in the case of the example of drawing 6 , it may be filled up with reinforcing materials between a piezoelectric device 12 and the reinforcement plate 7. Thus, the reliability of a joint becomes high by reinforcing near a joint, and the handling by the subsequent process becomes easy. In addition, the insulating thing of reinforcing materials 6 and the reinforcement plate 7 is good. Moreover, it may turn around reinforcing materials 6 and they may be made crowded to the edge of a conductor pattern to the passage array direction as shown in drawing 1 , for PZT electrode protection of both sides, as shown in drawing 7 .

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention] There are the following effects in this invention so that clearly from the above explanation.

(1) The effect corresponding to claim 1 : it can connect, without being able to do easily for a short time, and spending costs by connecting the electrode of an actuation circuit and an ink jet arm head using a conductor pattern.

(2) The effect corresponding to claims 2 and 3 : by connecting a conductor pattern on soldering or an anisotropy electric conduction tape, cheap and since it can connect by package, an activity ends for a short time.

(3) The effect corresponding to claims 4 and 5 : make electrode width of face of a conductor pattern smaller than a PZT electrode, and cementation is taking for a long time to a longitudinal direction, its flash of a pewter decreases, bonding strength is obtained also in a detailed pitch, and the short circuit during contiguity also stops being able to occur easily.

(4) effect corresponding to claims 6 and 7 :P the joint of ZT electrode, and the action part of PZT -- 3mm or more -- separating -- and -- or the thermal conductivity of a substrate is made larger than the thermal conductivity of PZT, and effect concerning the PZT activation section by heat is lessened.

(5) effect: corresponding to claim 8 -- after cementation -- reinforcing materials -- and -- or the thing for which a reinforcement plate is put in near a joint -- the increase of the reliability of a joint -- the handling of degree process also becomes easy further.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing for explaining one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing having shown an example of the configuration of the conductor pattern joint of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing having shown how the heat of a joint would get across to an arm head.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing when putting reinforcing materials into a joint.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing which put the reinforcement plate into the joint with reinforcing materials.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing which put the reinforcement plate into the joint.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing when putting reinforcing materials into joint both sides.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing for explaining the conventional ink jet arm head.

[Drawing 9] It is drawing explaining the conventional wirebonding method.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing explaining other examples of the conventional technology.

[Description of Notations]

1 -- A cementation electrode with a grand electrode, 2 -- A cementation electrode with a hot electrode, 3 -- Pewter, 4 [-- Reinforcement plate,] -- An upside film, 5 -- A bottom film, 6 -- Reinforcing materials, 7 11 [-- Actuation piezoelectric device,] -- A substrate, 12 -- A piezoelectric device, 12a -- A non-driving piezoelectric device, 12b 12c -- The both ends of a piezoelectric device, 12d -- A common electrode (grand electrode), 12e -- Piezoelectric-device electrode (hot electrode), 13 [-- Common liquid room configuration member,] -- A passage board, 13a -- Ink passage, 13b -- A wall, 14 A 14a common liquid room, 15 -- An ink delivery pipe, 16 -- Nozzle plate, 16a -- A nozzle, 17 -- The circuit printed circuit board (PCB) for actuation, 18 -- Lead wire, 19 [-- A flow resistance, 23 / -- A hot electrode, 24 / -- A grand electrode, 25 / -- An up septum, 30 / -- An up electrode, 31 / -- A piezoelectric device, 32 / -- Soldering, 33 / -- A dot electrode, 34 / -- A common electrode, 35 / -- A main part, 36 / -- Lower electrode.] -- An actuation electrode, 20 -- A slot, 21 -- A guard plate, 22

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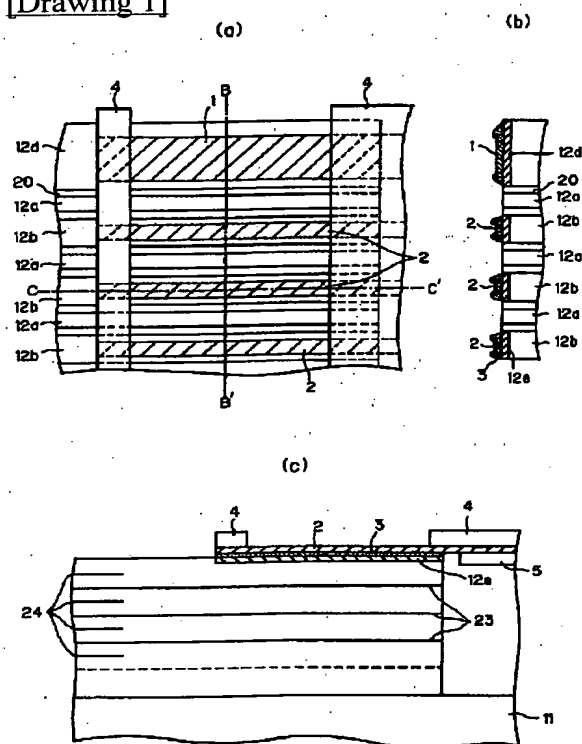
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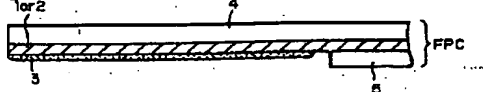
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DRAWINGS

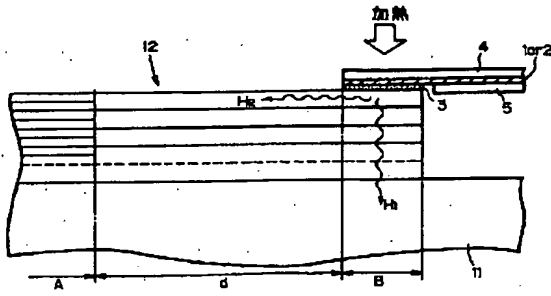
[Drawing 1]



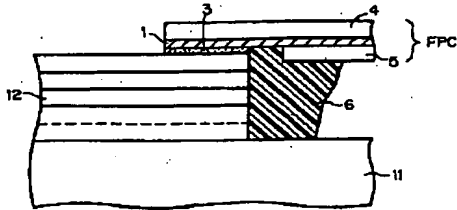
[Drawing 2]



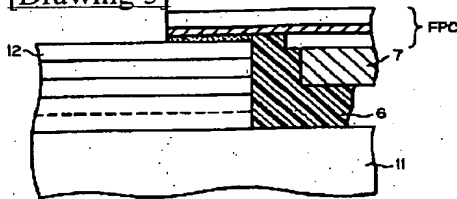
[Drawing 3]



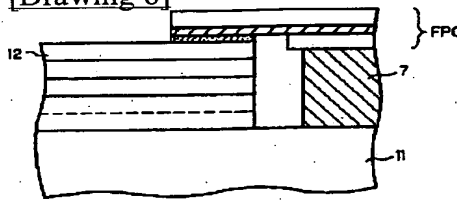
[Drawing 4]



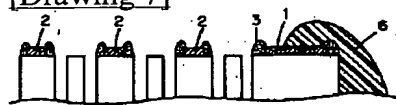
[Drawing 5]



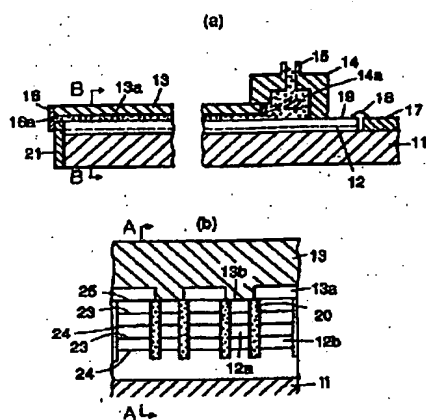
[Drawing 6]



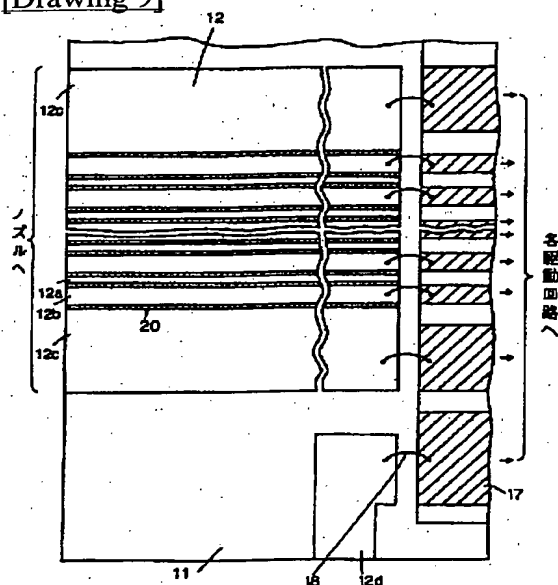
[Drawing 7]



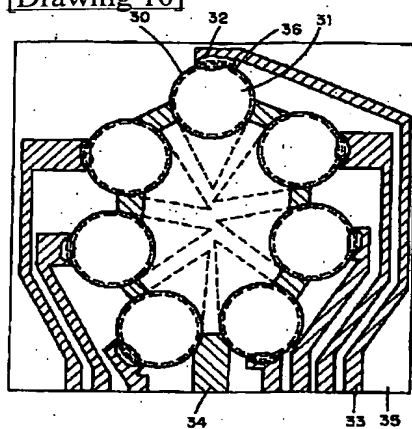
[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 9]



[Drawing 10]



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(2)

特開平6-320721

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 記録液体を収容する流路と、該流路に連通されたノズルと、前記流路内の容積を変化させ前記ノズルより前記記録液体を吐出させる圧電素子とを有するインクジェットノズルを集積したインクジェットヘッドにおいて、前記圧電素子に電圧を印加する内部電極を前記圧電素子上にパターン状に配置した電極に結線してなる駆動電極部と、該駆動電極部中の各々の電極に対応する接触面を有する電極を有する導体パターンとが接触接続されていることを特徴するインクジェットヘッド。

【請求項2】 前記駆動電極部と前記導体パターンとが異方性導電テープで接触接続されていることを特徴とする請求項1記載のインクジェットヘッド。

【請求項3】 前記駆動電極部の電極及び又は前記導体パターンの電極の表面に予めハンダをぬってあることを特徴とする請求項1記載のインクジェットヘッド。

【請求項4】 前記駆動電極部の中の電極よりも前記導体パターンの中の電極の方が幅が狭いことを特徴とするインクジェットヘッド。

【請求項5】 請求項1乃至4のうちの1項において、前記駆動電極部の中の電極と前記導体パターンの電極と接触接合は、電極幅方向より圧電素子長手方向の方が長いことを特徴とするインクジェットヘッド。

【請求項6】 請求項1乃至5のうちの1項において、前記駆動電極部と前記導体パターンとの接合位置と、前記圧電素子の前記流路内の容積変化を起こさせる部分とは3mm以上離れていることを特徴とするインクジェットヘッド。

【請求項7】 請求項1乃至6のうちの1項において、前記圧電素子を該圧電素子の熱伝導率より大きな熱伝導率を有する基板上に配置したことを特徴とするインクジェットヘッド。

【請求項8】 請求項1乃至7のうちの1項において、前記圧電素子は、前記導体パターンを接合している面の対面で基板に接合され、更に該基板は前記導体パターンの伸び出ている方向と同方向に前記圧電素子よりはみ出しており、前記導体パターンと前記基板のはみ出た部分の間に補強材を充填又は、付加することを特徴とするインクジェットヘッド。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、インクジェットヘッドに関し、より詳しくは、高解像度にするために行われる集積化に対応した結線を施したインクジェットヘッドに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】図8は従来のインクジェットヘッドの断面構成図で、図(a)は縦断面図(図(b)のA-A線断面図)、図(b)は図(a)のB-B線矢視拡大図、図中、11は基板、12は圧電素子、12aは非駆動圧

電素子、12bは駆動電圧素子、12dは共通電極、13は流路板、13aはインク流路、13bは壁部、14は共通液室構成部材、14aは共通液室、15はインク供給パイプ、16はノズルプレート、16aはノズル、17は駆動用回路プリント板(PCB)、18はリード線、19は駆動電極、20は駆動圧電素子と非駆動圧電素子を区切る溝、21は保護板、22は流体抵抗、23、24は内部電極(ホット電極23、グランド電極24)、25は上部隔壁である。

【0003】図9は、図8の駆動電極19とPCB(プリント基板)17との従来の結線(ワイヤボンディング)を示す要部拡大図で、図中、12cは圧電素子の両端部電極、12dは共通電極(グランド)で、図示のように、各圧電素子の電極12b、12c、12dは、細いリード線18で各々に対応するPCB17上の電極に結線されている。

【0004】図10は、特開昭55-86765号公報に示されている圧電素子電極と信号線電極の接合例を示す図で、図中、30は上部電極、31は圧電素子、32はハンダ付け部、33はドット電極、34は共通電極、35は本体、36は下部電極で、図示のように、圧電素子の上下に電極を付け、上部と下部の電極の大きさを変えて、上部電極30をハンダ付けでドット電極33につないだときにショートしないようにし、ワイヤボンディング方式の結線より信頼性をあげるようにしたものである。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、上記従来技術によると、まず、ワイヤボンディング法では、ヘッド側電極及びPCB電極に金メッキを施す必要があり費用がかかり、また、共通電極(グランド電極)にかかる電力は、各々の圧電素子の電極(ホット電極)にかかる電力の合計となるため電流容量を大きくする必要がある。したがって、ワイヤボンディングを数回行うか別工程でハンダ付け等を行わなければならないので時間と費用がかかる。又、特開昭55-86765号公報の方法では、画像品質の向上等でオリフィスの集積化が進み、圧電素子が増加された場合、本体35上にある電極33も複雑になり工程に時間がかかり、電極間の距離も短くなり、ショートする恐れもでてくる。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記課題を解決するために、(1)記録液体を収容する流路と、該流路に連通されたノズルと、前記流路内の容積を変化させ前記ノズルより前記記録液体を吐出させる圧電素子とを有するインクジェットノズルを集積したインクジェットヘッドにおいて、前記圧電素子に電圧を印加する内部電極を前記圧電素子上にパターン状に配置した電極に結線してなる駆動電極部と、該駆動電極部中の各々の電極に対応する接触面を有する電極を有する導体パターンとが

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接触接続されていること、更には、(2) 前記駆動電極部と前記導体パターンとが異方性導電テープで接触接続されていること、更には、(3) 前記駆動電極部の電極及び又は前記導体パターンの電極の表面に予めハンダをぬってあること、更には、(4) 前記駆動電極部の中の電極よりも前記導体パターンの中の電極の方が幅が狭いこと、更には、(5) 請求項1乃至4のうちの1項において、前記駆動電極部の中の電極と前記導体パターンの電極と接触接合は、電極幅方向より圧電素子長手方向の方が長いこと、更には、(6) 請求項1乃至5のうちの1項において、前記駆動電極部と前記導体パターンとの接合位置と、前記圧電素子の前記流路内の容積変化を起こさせる部分とは3mm以上離れていること、更には、(7) 請求項1乃至6のうちの1項において、前記圧電素子を該圧電素子の熱伝導率より大きな熱伝導率を有する基板上に配置したこと、更には、(8) 請求項1乃至7のうちの1項において、前記圧電素子は、前記導体パターンを接合している面の対面で基板に接合され、更に該基板は前記導体パターンの伸び出ている方向と同方向に前記圧電素子よりはみ出しており、前記導体パターンと前記基板のはみ出た部分の間に補強材を充填又は、付加することを特徴としたものである。

【0007】

【作用】導体パターン同志を結線するようにすることで時間と費用のコストを少なくする。更に、前記導体パターンの取付け位置及び面積を考慮し、電極接合時の加熱による圧電素子への影響を少なくする。

【0008】

【実施例】図1は、本発明の一実施例を説明するための要部構成図で、図(a)は要部平面図、図(b)は図(a)のB-B'断面図、図(c)は図(a)のC-C'断面図で、図中、1はグランド電極との接合電極、2はホット電極との接合電極、3はハンダ、4は上側フィルム、5は下側フィルムで、電極1及び2は上側フィルム4と下側フィルム5とによりサンドウィッチされて、FPC(フレキシブル・プリント・ケーブル)を形成し、インクジェットヘッドの接合に際し、フィルムの一部が切除されて電極1及び2が露出されている。

【0009】圧電素子(以下、PZTとする)は、図8に示した従来技術と同様に溝加工され、各流路13aに対応した駆動部12bと支持部12aが形成されている。PZTの各層の内部電極23(ホット電極)は、共通液室側端面でAgPd焼付印刷にて結線され(12e)、また、共通電極24(グランド電極)はノズル側端面にて同様に結線され両サイドから、共通液室端面まで電極12dで延長されている。

【0010】各圧電素子を駆動する回路の出力端子と接続されているFPC(フレキシブル・プリント・ケーブル)のインクジェットヘッド接続側の導体パターンは、ホット電極(12e)と共通電極(12d)のPZTの

駆動電極配列と同じパターン(同一ピッチ)で配列されている。更に、この導体パターンの接合部分は、電極1, 2がむき出しになっており、更に、駆動電極部の各電極との接合する面にはハンダメッキ3が数 μ ~数十 μ されている。したがって、前記導体パターンと駆動電極部を重ね、ハンダが溶融する温度まで接合部を加熱すれば、駆動電極部と導体パターンが接合される。加熱方法は、例えば、熱圧着装置のヒータチップを電極接合部に加圧して加熱したり、或いは、レーザ光で加熱する。

【0011】熱圧着装置を利用する場合は、マルチノズルヘッドであっても、各PZTのホット電極12e及び、グランド電極電極12dを一括して接合することができるので、工程時間の短縮化が図れる。また、レーザ光を照射する場合は、非接触であるため駆動電極部19を破損する心配がない。

【0012】高解像度を要求されるヘッドでは、電極ピッチも高密度化され隣接する電極間も短くなるのでショートが心配される。そこで導体パターンの導体幅をPZT電極の幅より狭くし、更に、本来充填剤が入る溝20にあまり充填剤を入れず隙間をつくっておけば接合後のハンダ付けがはみだしても前記隙間にハンダが入りショートしにくくなる。また、接合強度を上げるため、導体パターン接合形状は、圧電素子長手方向を電極幅より長くし、接合面積を大きくする。また、駆動電極部材は導電性ならば、いかなる金属でもよいが、ハンダ接合をするのであれば、電極部材はAgPd印刷、ハンダメッキ、Niメッキ、Auメッキの方がより強い接合強度が得られる。

【0013】導体パターンの接合方法は、ハンダメッキに限らず、例えば、異方性導電テープのようなものを付設すれば同様に熱圧着装置にて接合可能である。なお、図1に示した例では、導体パターンの接合部は両面とも露出しているが、熱圧着装置による加熱、加圧接合の場合、図2に示すよう、片面(接合面)のみ露出している形状でも何ら問題はない。

【0014】しかし、熱圧着接合の場合、レーザ照射に比べ加熱面積が大きくなってしまいうため、ハンダ接合する際に、ハンダ溶融温度がPZTのキュリー点を越える場合があり、分極方向が乱れPZTの特性劣化(容量変化、絶縁抵抗の低下等)が生ずることがある。

【0015】図3は熱の伝わる方向を示した図で、図中、実際にインク滴を噴出するための容積変化を起こすための内層電極が重なり合うPZT部分を実行部A、加熱部である接合部をB、接合部Bと実行部Aとの距離をdとすると、dの距離を長くすれば、実行部Aに対する熱の影響は少なくなる。しかし、dを長くすれば当然寸法が大きくなるので実用上は表1に示されているように $d \geq 3\text{mm}$ であれば噴射滴への影響はない。

【0016】

【表1】

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d (mm)	ΔC (%)	ΔV_j (%)
1	30	20
3	15	0
10	5	0

 ΔC : 加熱前後の容量値変動 ΔV_j : 加熱前後の噴射滴速度変動

【0017】駆動電極部と導体パターンとの接合のとき加えられた熱は、大別すると、接合部から基板11方向へと向かうH1と、接合部からPZT長手方向へと向かうH2に分けられるが、これらH1、H2方向へ伝導する熱の量は、基板11とPZTの熱伝導率に依存する。つまり、基板11がPZTより熱伝導率が高ければ、H1方向へ向かう熱量が多くなり、又、PZTの熱伝導率が基板11より大きければ、H2方向へ行く熱量が多くなる。よって基板11の熱伝導率を大きくすることでH2方向に向かう熱量を少なくし、熱による実行部Aの悪影響を低減することができる。基板11の材質としては、酸化アルミナ、アルミニウム、シリコン等が挙げられる。

【0018】図4、図5、図6は、それぞれ熱圧着後の接合部付近の補強を説明するための図で、図4に示した例は、接合部付近の導体パターンと基板11の間に補強材6を充填したものであり、図5に示した例は、導体パターンの下側フィルム5に補強プレート7を付加した後、補強材6を充填したものであり、図6に示した例は、導体パターンと基板11との間を補強プレート7で支持したものである。更に、図示はないが、図6の例の場合、圧電素子12と補強プレート7の間に補強材を充填してもよい。このように接合部付近を補強することで接合部の信頼性が高くなり、その後の工程での取り扱いが楽になる。なお、補強材6及び補強プレート7は絶縁性のものがよい。また、図1に示したような流路配列方向に対して、両サイドのPZT電極保護のため、図7に示すように、補強材6を導体パターンのエッジまでまわりこませてもよい。

【0019】

【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように本発明には、以下のような効果がある。

(1) 請求項1に対応する効果：導体パターンを使い駆動回路とインクジェットヘッドの電極を結線することで、短時間で容易にでき及び、費用をかけずに結線できる。

(2) 請求項2、3に対応する効果：導体パターンをハンダ付け、又は、異方性導電テープで結線することで、

安価及び一括で結線できるため短時間で作業がすむ。

(3) 請求項4、5に対応する効果：導体パターンの電極幅をPZT電極より小さくし、接合は長手方向に対して長くすることで、ハンダのはみ出しが少なくなり、微細ピッチでも接合強度が得られ、隣接間のショートも起きにくくなる。

(4) 請求項6、7に対応する効果：PZT電極の接合部とPZTの実効部とが3mm以上離れ、及び又は、基板の熱伝導率をPZTの熱伝導率より大きくし、熱によるPZT実行部にかかる影響を少なくする。

(5) 請求項8に対応する効果：接合後に補強材及び又は補強プレートを接合部付近に入れることで、接合部の信頼性が増し、更に、次工程の取り扱いも楽になる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の一実施例を説明するための図である。

【図2】 本発明の導体パターン接合部の形状の一例を示した図である。

【図3】 接合部の熱がどのようにヘッドに伝わるかを示した図である。

【図4】 接合部に補強材を入れたときの図である。

【図5】 接合部に補強材と補強プレートを入れた図である。

【図6】 接合部に補強プレートを入れた図である。

【図7】 接合部両サイドに補強材を入れたときの図である。

【図8】 従来のインクジェットヘッドを説明するための図である。

【図9】 従来のワイヤボンディング方法を説明する図である。

【図10】 従来技術の他の例を説明する図である。

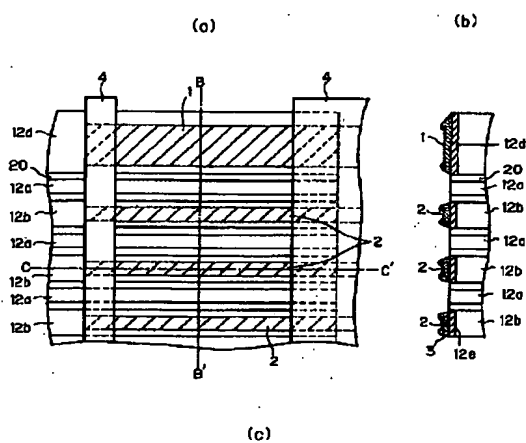
【符号の説明】

1…グランド電極との接合電極、2…ホット電極との接合電極、3…ハンダ、4…上側フィルム、5…下側フィルム、6…補強材、7…補強プレート、11…基板、12…圧電素子、12a…非駆動圧電素子、12b…駆動圧電素子、12c…圧電素子の両端部、12d…共通電極（グランド電極）、12e…圧電素子電極（ホット電極）、13…流路板、13a…インク流路、13b…壁部、14…共通液室構成部材、14a 共通液室、15…インク供給パイプ、16…ノズルプレート、16a…ノズル、17…駆動用回路プリント板（PCB）、18…リード線、19…駆動電極、20…溝、21…保護板、22…流体抵抗、23…ホット電極、24…グランド電極、25…上部隔壁、30…上部電極、31…圧電素子、32…ハンダ付け、33…ドット電極、34…共通電極、35…本体、36…下部電極。

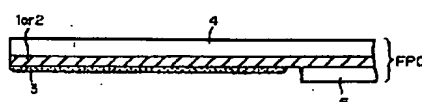
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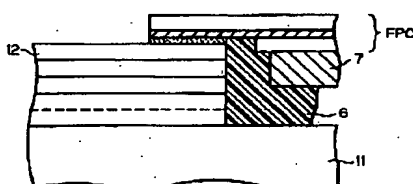
【図 1】



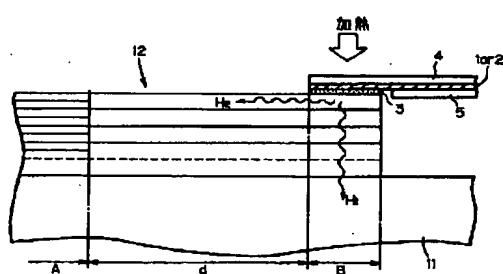
【図 2】



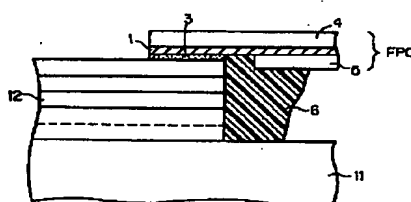
【図 5】



【図 3】

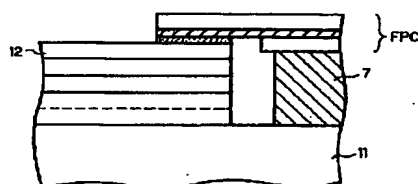


【図 4】

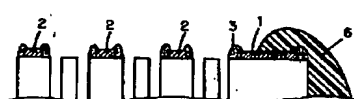


【図 8】

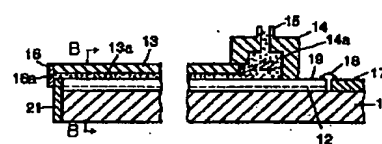
【図 6】



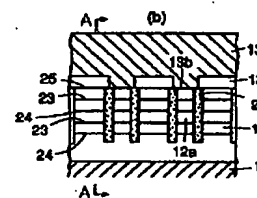
【図 7】



(a)



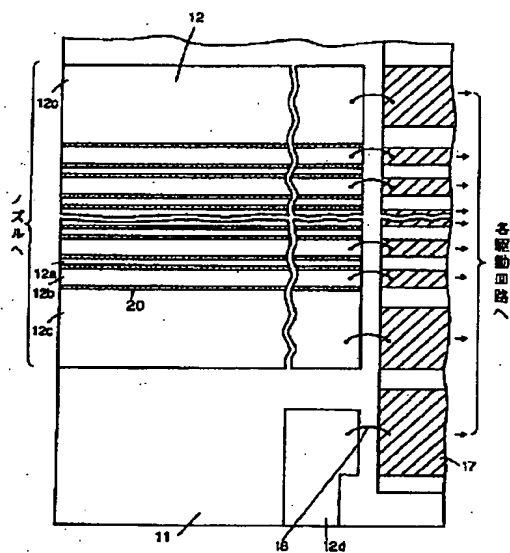
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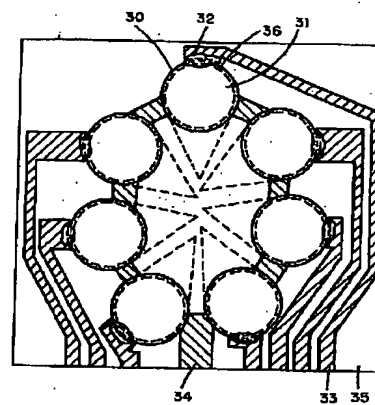
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【図 9】



【図 10】



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